# CAPITAL TOPICS.

### CORNFIELD'S STAR CHAMBER

GEA. AKERMAN'S TESTIMONY SUPPRESSED

## THE PUBLIC AND THE TRUTH

NEITHER GET FULL JUSTICE

Making Buncombe for the Fight

SENDING DOCUMENTS BROADCAST

ILL'S SPEECH FOR THE SOUTH

ELKNAP'S FALL FOR THE NORTH

MIXTURE TO SUIT FASTIDIOUS TASTES

THE INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION TRUTH DAWNING ON THE PUBLIC

Stories Positively Denied

APPEARS AT LAST

The Committee on Appropriations the affairs of the Naval Academy and other matbereat that point. They return this evening. The Star Office to be Moved.

s understood that the office of the Evening Mar is to be removed to the upper stories of the ling, corner of Twelfth street and

The receipts from internal revenue vesterday The amount of new national bank notes issued turing the month of April was \$284,215. The the outstanding legal tenders, \$370,527,876,

Changes in the Capitol Police Force. Through some compromise said to have been effected between Sergeants-at-Arms French, of the Senate, and Thompson, of the House of Representatives, quite a number of changes in the J. W. Westfall was among the last recipients of a notice that his services were no longer required and of the colored men on the force there is bu-

Passed Assistant Engineer J. J. Barry, ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado at New York; Assistant Engineer Edward G. Allen, to the navy yard, Pensacola; Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, from the Nantucket, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer James H. Perry, from the receiving-ship Colorade, and or-dered to the Alert; Assistant Engineer H. C. Banghman, from the Alert, and placed on waiting

### The Spencer Investigation.

lons met vesterday, and the Spencer case was the memorialists against Spencer claims that enough evidence was adduced during the investienough evidence was adduced during the investigation to show that Spencer obtained his election
through corrupt means. Schator Spencer's counsel claim that the prosecution utterly failed to
establish charges of corruption or anything derogatory to the fact that Senator Spencer conducted his canvass legally and properly.

A Sly Political Dodge.

Tarbox, of Massachusetts, tried yesterday to get in a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the transactions of the Union Pacific railroad with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, but did succeed, Mr. Tar-Fort Smith railroad, but did succeed. Mr. Tar-box has a grudge against Mr. Blaine, since the latter partially demolished him in the matter of ob-taining a copy of his speech in a peculiar manner, and he proposed by this resolution to cause an investigation that would never let Mr. Blaine have a chance to be heard, and that would never-be reported. The idea was to injure Mr. Blaine's chances at Cincinnati.

### The Post Tradership Investigation

has become very dry. Mr. A. L. Bonafion, jr., post trader at Fort Stevenson, Dakota, was examined yesterday. He stated that he was appointed by direct order of President Grant; that his father got him the appointment, and that he had never paid a dollar to anybody in connection with

A telegram to the Commissioner of Indian Af-fairs from the Hot Springs agency, dated April 22, reports that the Indians there are peaceably disposed, but watchful of the military. Their disposed, but watchful of the military. Their agent says they will remain quiet if fed, and if not fed by us the military must take care of them, and he fears trouble. Supplies have already been ordered to be sent to these Indians.

A report from Indian Agent Hastings, at the Red Cloud agency, informs the Department that he has completed the census of the Indians under his charge, and finds the number as follows: Sloux, S.84; Cheyenne, 2.173; Arapahoe, 1,670—total, 13,027. The supplies are now going forward from Cheyenne to the Indians of the Hed Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. The contractor asks to be furnished with a military escort from Port Laramie to the agencies. He says both mail and all travel is discontinued, and the road is very dangerous.

# The session of the Cabinet yesterday was of considerable length. It had been agreed to con-

sider the question regarding the submission of original papers in the Executive Departments to the Congressional committees, but, owing to the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury from

the inventor and patentee of the disease of the kidneys, seemed, up to yesterday, to have some peculiar spite against Secretary Bristow. As a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, he ranted and raved and tore the ground like a bob-tailed war horse. After the committee adjourned, he went over to the other end, where Secretary Bristow sat, and put out his hand. The Secretary refused to shake hands with him, and told him he thought the prosecution of the case, so far as Mr. Bright was concerned, seemed to be more of a persecution then anything else. The Secretary got on his dignity, and after a while Judge Bright weakened so far that when the Republican Representative left he was explaining very good naturedly, though quite veciferously, that the Secretary ought not to get angry at him, because he was acting as any other Democrat would do when he made up his mind to hunt down a Republican. The Secretary did not admit the logic of the Judge's remarks, but very complacently sat and heard all he had to say. It is rumored that the two beiligerent tongue-inshers of yesterday are good friends to-day, with the impression very vividly remaining on Judge Bright's mind that Secretary Bristow does not intend to stand any nonsense from him or anybody else.

The Mary Merritt. nember of the Committee on Expenditures in

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department began the investigation of the witnesses were introduced. The story that Sec-retary Bristow left the Treasury Department for retary Bristow left the Treasury Department for the purpose of giving Assistant Secretary Conant full control of the matter was entirely exploded. The witness, Ed. E. Johnson, said the bark was released on his petition. The release was signed by the court. Judge Cate, who introduced in the House of Representatives the resolution under which this investigation is conducted, asked the witness if he did not tell Judge Hubbell, of Wisconsin, that Secretary Bristow had said at that interview

Philadelphia, but it had nothing whatever to do with the pending case, and the Secretary did not tell the witness anything about going away for that purpose.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

### The Democratic Committee's Commencement of the Campaign.

ocratic Executive Committee is en gaged in the laudable undertaking of disseminat-ing intelligence among the people, and are send-ing vast quantities of documents abroad in the ing vast quantities of documents abroad in the land. They sent bushels of copies of Clymer's report on the Belknap matter to New Hampshire; addressed a copy of Hen Hill's speech to the name of every Democrat south of Mason and Dixon's line who was supposed to be able to read, and will furnish copies of the testimony of the insane man who caught Grant to every student of morals in the country. In order to obtain the addresses of good working Democrats throughout the country they have mailed letters to each Democratic member of Congrees, requesting dists of the "faithfull" in their respective "deestricts." Twenty-dollar Robbins has responded, and has given the committee the names of all the Democratic North Caroleenians who can read, and Binckburn has furnished a copy of the muster-roll of his late guerrilla company. But the man who indites these requests to Congressmen is not very familiar with the politics of some of the members of the House, and has carelossly addressed one or two to Republicans. The following was received the other day by a Republican member of the House.

NAT. DEM. Ex. COMMITTER,

by a Republican member of the House:

NAT. DEM. EX. COMMITTER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1876.

My Dear Sir: Will you have the kindness to furnish, for the use of the committee, the names of Democrats and Liberals in your district who are in the habit of addressing the people on public affairs? Please accompany the list with any suggestions that may occur to you as to their actecedents and adaptation. These names will be highly useful to the committee in the campaign, and I trust you will furnish them at your earliest convenience. Very truly, yours,

# The Insane Asylum Investigation.

The Committee on Expenditures of the Interior Department met yesterday, and resumed the in-vestigation of the Insane Asylum. Mr. Voorhees, counsel for Br. Nichols, resumed the case of the istant physician of the asylum, to the stand.

counsel for Br. Nichols, resumed the case of the patient White, and called Dr. R. H. Chase, assistant physician of the asylum, to the stand.

Dr. Chase testified to having received the patient White, with twenty others brought at the same time from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. Ohie; that White was a tall, robust and powerful man; that he was represented by those who brought him to have Indian blood in his veins, and that his long, straight black hair, swarthy complexion and features of an Indian seemed to confirm their statement.

Upon the representation that the patient was a treacherous and dangerous man, the expressions, "homicidal" and "devilish" being used in the description of his case to Dr. Chase by those who brought him to the hospital, he was put into a refractory ward; that his conduct and bearing seemed to confirm this report, but that when us sister, Mrs. Taylor, visited him about a reck after he came to the asylum; and assure Drs. Nicholas and Chase that his case had been entirely misrepresented and he was really bermless, White was moved to another ward of the same general character, but where a more quiet class of patients were kept.

Dr. Chase then testified in regard to Miss Taylor's visits to the hospital while the patient White was under his care, the month of Dr. Morrel's absence on leave.) On the first seasion, about a week after White came, she say her brother in a reception room, and after some conversation with him, she demanded in an excised manner to see his ward and room, and Dr. Chase accompanied her and her brother to the ward and room; that she was in a very harvey, and in her condition of mind could not have appetented what the room of its condition reality was. Upon Mrs. Taylor's return to the receivan-room she demanded to see and didece Dr. Nichols, and he demanded to see and didece Dr. Nichols, and used complaint to him, as Dr. Chase understood, of her brother's room, bed and currently inspected the room and bed at once after leaving her, in order to give a truthful reply to

the wards, patients and other things properly within their control; that they were frequently engaged constantly from 1 to 5 or 6 o'clock in their tour of inspection, and had full opportunity, which they embraced, to see and know the condition of both wards and patients.

Dr. Joseph M. Toner, one of the visitors of the hospital, and a resident and practicing physician of Washington for upwards of twenty years, was examined in regard to Mrs. Taylor's interview with him when she states she told him of the screams she had heard, and her conviction that a patient was being whipped. Dr. Toner said she did call and so state to him; that Mrs. Taylor was in a nervous, much excited condition, and from his professional knowledge he did not think her in a state of mind to distinguish between her impressions and real facts. That, wishing to have a fixed statement, which he could refer to in the inquiry he proposed to make, and not be dependent upon the changing and unreliable statements of one who admitted she had already told an untruth, he asked her to step across the street with him and make a statement to which she would swear before a magistrate. This she declined to do. He called Dr. Nichols' attention to the matter within a few days, and was assured that such a whipping could not by any possibility havebecurred.

Mr. Voorhees said that the next case he would take up was that of General Loomis. The accusation in this case was by an ex-attendant by the

Mr. Voorhees said that the next case he would take up was that of General Loomis. The accusation in this case was by an ex-attendant by the name of Dow, and he wished to put in evidence the following paper, bearing upon Dow's character and reliability as a witness:

"NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, "HAMPTON, VA., March 3, 1875. 
"By order of General B. F. Butler, president board of managers, the order for the readmission to the National Home of George M. Dow, late company B, 11th U. S. infantry, is hereby revoked. Dow is incorrigible, and by his reckless conduct and fingrant contempt of the regulations of the Home has exhausted the clemency of the president of the board of managers and of the commandant.

"He will not be readmitted to any other Home." "P. T. WOODNIN.

dent of the board of managers and of the comminatant.

"He will not be readmitted to any other Home.

"To T. Woody's.

"Deputy Governor,"

Dow, in the testimony already published, said the late General Loomis was neglected at the hospital, and in refutation of this charge Dr. C.

H. Nichols testified to the extremely exhausted and emaciated condition of General Loomis when he came; to the fact of his being covered with abrasions of the skin and pustular sores; that these did not increase while he was at the hospital, and his body was in better condition, in this respect, when he died than when he came; that he was visited by the regular attending physician very frequently and by himself two or three times each week; that he at first improved in condition under the stimulating influence of his food and treatment, and it seemed as though he might live several months, but his constitution, exhausted by a long course of dissipation, failed to respond to the stimulants. He soon lost what he had gnined, and died about two months after his almission. Dr. Nichols and Dr. Morreil, who had the immediate care of him, and the nurse who attended upon him, all testified in the strongest manner that, although his case was a trouble-some and very disagreeable one, nothing was left undone for his comfort or well beling.

The last witness examined was L. H. Beynon, tallor of the asylum, who had been there nine years; lived seven years in Beech ward, and eat of the same food as the attendants and patients. He carved the meant for patients and attendants for three years; the food was the same for all, and he never saw any bad food given to patients to eat; it was good and abundant, though plain. He knew what he was talking about, to be atte the very same same food himself. He knew General Loomis; often saw him and eat in his room, and he said he was well taken care oil. The first he ever heard of vermin in the ward was from the testimony he had seen in the papers. He never saw any ver min there.

It was shown by the evidence of th

Why Was ex-Attorney General Akerman's Testimony Suppressed 1—The True Story.

The true story of the testimony of Mr. Aker
man, ex-Attorney General, has not been told, but The true story of the testimony of Mr. Akerman, ex-Attorney General, has not been told, but the outlines are within easy reach, as the testimony has been written out. What occurred before Barley Coranield's committee was that after parliamentary tactics were induled in, Mr. Akerman was asked what statement the Fresident made to him in relation to the Davenport matter. Mr. Akerman suggested that such communications from the President to the based of a Department, in relation to public business, were confidential, and he could not be required to disclose them. The committee adjourned the examination till the next day, to give time for consideration. The next day Mr. Akerman requested to be excused from answering it. The committee adjourned awhile for consideration, and at the next session insisted upon an answer to the question, and Mr. Akerman answered under protest.

He said that in the summer of 1871 he received a communication from the President, who was at Long Branch, suggesting that a part of the appropriation of \$50,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States might be usefully spentin aid of an enterprise originated, and in good condition, by Mr. John I. Dayenport, of New York; that it was likely to detect frauds in naturalization and crimes pertaining to Congressional elections in the city of New York. There were further communications between the President and Mr. Akerman concerning the propriety of this expenditure, in view of the other calls upon that appropriation. It ended in Mr. Akerman's authorization to Detective Whitley to apply it only for the objects of the appropriation, and to render accurate accounts that might be called for.

shd to render accurate accounts such as a called for.

In reply to questions about the existence of frauds in New York, he answered that at the previous elections, in 1870, there was reason to believe that crimes in reference to elections was systematically prosecuted there on a large scale under the sway of Tweed; and there was fraudulent registration beyond any limit that even suspicious people supposed. Mr. Caleb Cuesting, who had been un

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

pleyed as special counsel to assist the district attorney, was the informant of Mr. Akurman. Mr. Cashing said that the labors of Mr. Dayenpert were likely to assist very much in the exposure of such crimes in the future, and argued to strongly that he was convinced that it was necessary for the Government to step in to do all it could to prevent crimes in Congressional elections. Mr. Akerman was asked whether it was the purpose of the President or himselfte use that money to influence elections. He answered emphatically in the negative, except, indeed, so far as the prevention of fraud might affect results. He was asked about the cocasion for the employment of that fund in the Southern States, and answer gave an account of the Ru-Rlux conspiracy, its extent and mode of operations. This conspiracy, he said, was very powerful, especially in North and South Carolina, and had its branches in other Southern States. Its mode of operation was for masked men at night to whip and kill negroes for exercising the right of suffage and other rights; that in a considerable part of the country these conspirators held undisputed sway. There had been thousands of instances of violence done by them. This fund was partly used in getting the clues which led to their exposure and to the punishment of some of the conspirators. After the suspension of the Ascesoryus act, in October, 1871, there was plonity of evidence obtained from the voluntary confessions of repentant members, more than three hundred in York county, South Carolina, having acknowledged their own membership and given full information about the organization.

During the examination as to these crimes, some of the Democratic members of the committee were exceedingly restless, had frequent whis perings together, and suggested that the testimony was unnecessary, because these things were well enough known already, but Messrs. Const and Wait, the Republican members, insisted usen having the information from the witness, we was aftered to the promote of the committee of th

er anxious to go to New Orleans as a member the mover of the resolution, and requested him to go to the Speaker and ask him to put him on, but Mr. Gibson said he thought it was a delicat thing, and didn't ask.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Valerie, or Treasured Tokens. A small but select and appreciative audience listened to the amateur performance of Fairlamb's pera of "Valerie" last night at the National Musically the opera was a greater success than the average amateur performance, but the happy combination of good acting and expressive sing combination of good acting and expressive sing-ing among amateurs of no greater practical ex-perience than this troupe have probably enjoyed could hardly be expected, and at times there was a very noticeable lack of life in the acting. How-ever, with a little more experience upon the regu-lar stage, the most of those who assumed the several roles in "Valerie" will be able to give to the public an excellent performance. Miss Film, who assumed the role of Valerie, and whose modest demeanor and timidity won her many admirers, is a lady of graceful presence Miss Flinn, who assumed the role of Valerie, and whose modest demeanor and timidity won her many admirers, is a lady of graceful presence and with a voice which promises for her a bright future, and throughout the evening rendered serpart so as to win many rapturous encores, to which she generously responded. The character of Rose, too, was well rendered, both in voice and acting, by the charming Miss Kaufman. The duet between Valerie and Rose, in the second act, was rendered in a delicate and beautiful manner. Mr. Morsell's singing did him credit thoroughent the opera, and his acting, though a trifle "stagegy" at first, improved towards the close. Mr. Keen's Pierre was well enacted, and aside from a little awkwardness he acquitted himself well. The opera abounds in expressive and brilliant bits of music, and towards the last, as the performers gained confidence in themselves, it furnished an enjoyable and artistic entertainment, reflecting great credit upon Mr. Fairlamb as a composer and teacher. To-night will be given the third act of Faust, the last act of Trovatore, grand seene from Leenello, the Pilgrilm's chorus from Lombardi, Fairlamb's Wedding March and a violin solo by DeBeriot, and there should be a full house.

Cinderella at the National Theatre.

Cinderella at the National Theatre.

Our readers will bear in mind that Prof. Sacldon's annual examinationexercises takes place at the National theatre on Monday, May 1, commencing precisely at 3:39 o'clock, when "Cinderella, or the Good Fairy and the Little Glass Stipper." will be performed by the juvenile publis of his academy. Upon the occasion of a previous representation, which took place on the first of May last, there were over five hundred persons disappointed, not being able to obtain admission to the theatre. We understand that already nearly every seat in the house has been secured, and Monday afternoon will present an array of fishion rarely seen within the walls of a theatre. The tickets are only fifty cents, and can be had at the academy, 1004 F street.

Rose Michel.

Rose Michel. Miss Rose Eytinge and Rose Michel will be the Miss Rose Eytinge and Rose Michel will be the attraction at the National theatre during the coming week. The play is new, but comes to us with the indorsement of the New York and Philadelphia public, it having had brillian runs in each of these cities. Then we are to have the New York scenery, appointments and east of characters. Miss Eytinge's name, aside from the production of a new play, will be sufficient to fill the house each night of her engagement.

### Japan and China.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Arrived, steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, 11th. Tanaka, the Japanese chief of instruction, goes to the United States soon on official business. A fire destroyed three thousand houses in Iushi March 26, and ten lives were lost. The United States flagship Tennessee arrived at Yokohama April 8. A decree has been issued by the Japancese Government forbidding the wearing of swords by private persons. Mr. Seward, United States Minister to China, was seriously ill, and may return to America.

The infant Emperor of China is reported sick with smallpox.

A proclammation of the Chinese Government enjoins friendly behavior toward all foreigners.

Mahometanism and insurrection are spreading in the interior.

During an attempt to establish a telegraph line between Foo Chow and Amoy four native missionaries attacked the English church at Foo Chow and maitreated the congregation.

The railway between Wassung and Shanghai was officially opened March 20, in spite of the opposition of the native authorities. fire destroyed three thousand houses in Igushi

Austrian Troops in Dalmatia.

LONDON, April 29.—The Times' Berlin telegram reports that the Austrian troops in Dalmatia are being increased to 20,000.

A dispatch to the Prussian telegraphic agency eays the Porte makes it a point of military honor not to consent to an armistice until Niesle is revictualed by force of arms. The Powers, however, still hope to prevent an extension of the war, but the situation is full of danger.

Funeral of Barney Williams. New Yors, April 28,—The funeral of the late Barney Williams took place to-day at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church and was largely attended, including a large number of members of the theatrical profession. His remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery. There was a profuse display of floral offerings.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

HARRISHUEG, PA., April 28.—By a vote of 115 to 55 the Boom bill was sent back to the Senate this morning, it having been returned by that body to the House when charges of corruption were made. NEW YORK, April 28,-The National Board of NEW YORK, April 28.—The National Board of Underwriters to-day elected G, L. Chase president, with a full board of directors, and adopted a resolution requesting mayors of cities to issue proclamations to the citiens to use oxtra care against fires on the coming Fourth of July. Adjourned size die.

St. Louis, April 28.—A private telegram from Davenoor.

ST. LOUIS. APRIL 28.—A private telegram from Davenport, Iowa, says Judge Dillon yesterday issued a decree transferring the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad from the hands of Wm. Bond, receiver, to the Union Trust Company, New York, and appointing Wm. Bond its general man-ager. HARRISBURG, PA., April 28,-A fire broke ou

manusbung, PA., April 28.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock this evening, in Herdic's lumber yard, at Williamsport, Pa. At 11:15 o'clock the Sunbury fire department went by a special train to their assistance. The fire is still raging at this hour, (12:30 o'clock.) No particulars can be ob-tained.

### CARLE PLASHES. BREST, April 28.-The steamer Quessant his

undered at sea. Twenty-one lives were lost. LORDON, April 29.—The Board of Trade an-nounce that they have abandoned their intention of holding an official inquiry into the loss of the steamer Strath Clyde. LONDON, April 28.—The Standard's Vienna cor respondent telegraphs that the insurgent leader, Golub, is operating near Grabovo. He has received eight cannon from Servia.

Pants, April 28.—The Orientist Journal de Paris has suspended publication. It says it may reappear, but the form of government cannot be advantageously discussed until 1880. MADRID, April 28.—The Congress has adopted the tenth clause of the Constitution, and has commenced to discuss the question of religious toleration. A messenger from the Spanish Legation in Merocco has arrived here with dispatches for the Ministers of War and Foreign Relations. It is said that some tribes have pillaged and selsed neutral territory in Africa.

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS BELKNAPIMPEACHMENTTRIAL

Orders of Procdure Determined

At the hour for the opening of the session the umber of spectators was not half so great as on esterday, the reserved galleries containing but sprinkling of occupants. Mr. DAWES presented a memorial of diffsens Massachusetts against any change in the mode of paying pensions.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Print amendment providing for 25,000 copies for th had left for hereafter the question as to the printing of this report for general distribution.

Mr. SAULSBURY, a member of the committee, stated his dissent from the report of the committee. He saw no use of printing this report by piecemeal. The habit had been to print several nundred thousand copies of this report for general distribution. He was in favor of this, and he held that the question should be decided at one time.

Mr. DAVIS also expressed a desire for a prevision now for printing this report for general distribution. He thought twenty-five thousand copies too much for the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. PADDOCK moved an amendment to print we hundred and fifty thousand copies of the same

DEVELOP THE MINING BESOURCES Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment to the Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment to the rules and procedure of the Senate in impeachment trials, so as to provide that the decisions of the Senate in all questions which may be raised shall be considered in open session instead of in secret session, as now provided. He said he wanted the reasons which governed the Senate in its decisions to be known to the world.

The amendment was laid over mostly to reasons

THE BELENAP IMPEACHMENT. Gen. Belknap and Mr. Carpenter, of his couns satered.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made the usual proclamation, and the Secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to proceed with the trial of the impeach

ent. The managers were announced and conduct The managers were announced and conducted to their seats.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings in impeachment were then read.

The motion asked for by the managers that the evidence shall be put in and the trial proceeded with in advance of the decision of the question of jurisdiction was read.

Mr. Manager Lond said the managers had nothing to say just now.

decidedly to the managers of the case.

He said it was impossible that the counse could prepare their argument in the time mentioned by the managers. They had been er ployed in this case, when, at the same time, the had engagements elsewhere. As said yesterds the books in the library which they wanted we have not all the considered the question on whi the books in the horary which they wanted were now out. He considered the question on which they were required to argue as the gravest ever brought before any tribunal in this country. It was, whether the Senate had criminal jurisdic-tion over forty millions of people. The counsel asked now for two weeks in which to prepare their argument. They

their argumont. They

DID NOT THINK IN JUSTICE

to their client that they could be ready sooner, and he could say that if this time was granted, they would ask for no further delay, but that the trial should go en day by day.

Mr. Manager Lord read from the impeachment proceedings on the 17th to show that Mr. Carpenter had indicated that the counsel would be ready to go on when the replication of the managers was filed. The counsel certainly was acting in good faith when he gave such an intimation, and the managers, acting on that intention, had governed themselves accordingly. In reference to the question of jurisdiction he commented on the rejoinder of the respondent to show that he admitted that he had resigned to escape impeachment. The facts were that the respondent was in office on the 2d day of Marrh when the House ordered that he be impeached. In conclusion, Mr. L. said the managers were ready to go on with the trial, their witnesses were here, and they asked that the Senate should proceed.

Mr. Carpenter said he had said if the managers did what they thought they would do; that is, if they filed a demurrer to our plea, we would be ready to proceed. He did not mean that they would be ready to argue. Anything that is done is a proceeding. We are proceeding now, but that is very different from being compelled to go on with arguments. It is simply impossible. The managers have had two or three weeks to prepare their case; they have been given time by the House; they had access to the books, which the counsel had not. He repeated that they did not ask for one moment's delay for the sake of delay. The Almighty used human means at times to carry out his ends. Belknap could not do any better, and it was impossible for them to be properly ready before the time asked. He said now, on his professional honor, that if this request was made in hay court of original jurisdiction, the coursely of those on the other side would not allow them to refuse.

Mr. Manager Lord said every one but the counsel himself had DID NOT THINK IN JUSTICE

PUT THE CONSTRUCTION rut the construction on his language put on it by the managers. He raid where there was a will there was a way, and if the learned counsel would put his back to the case he could be ready. Under all the circumstances of the case the managers were satisfied that they were perfectly justified in asking that the trial be proceeded with at once.

Mr. CONKLING said before this question of time was disposed of he wished to submit a motion of another character, which he considered as vastly more important. He submitted a motion that the Senate hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belkmap, the respondent in this case, is amenable to trial, after his resignation as Secretary of War, for acts alleged to be done while helding said office, and the motion that testimony be heard touching the exact place of said resignation, and the purpose and motives touching the same, be reserved until this question is considered.

Mr. Manager Long argued that the question of

touching the same, he reserved until this question is considered.

Mr. Manager Lond argued that the question of jurisdiction should not be divided or subdivided, and read citations in support of the motion asked for by the managers. The counsel also had not objected to the motion.

Mr. Carpenter said the counsel had not objected particularly, but he had never heard, as he said yesferday, that the law was not always decided in advance of the facts.

yesferday, that the law was not always decided in advance of the facts.

THE GREAT QUESTION

is whether this man (Belkmap) is liable to impeachment. The method suggested by the order of Bir. Conkeline, he said, was the method which would be pursued in a court of law, and it seemed to be the most eatisfactory that could be sciopted.

Mr. Manager Lone said this question was not the only question in this case. We have authority to show that a man cannot resign to escape impeachment. A man may be receiving bribes for years, and then when he is confronted with the proofs of his guils, is beto be allowed to escape punishment by resigning? This question now raised he held to be an abstract question, and it would be awaste of time for the court to hear arguments upon it now. No matter what the motive of the resignation, the fact stands confessed on the record that he resigned to avoid impeachment. The counsel criticless the replication of the House because it affirms this fact.

What would the forty million people of the United States, to whom the Senator alludes, have thought of the managers if they had not instanced this fact.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the Senate retire medicing the said of the proof of the resident of the residence of the residence of the proof of the residence of the United States, to whom the Senator alludes, have thought of the managers if they had not instanced this fact. his fact.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the Senate retire
by deliberation; which was not agreed to. He
her asked that the rules be suspended so as to
light delay by Senators, but

Mr. HAMLIN asked that unanimous comsent be given to Mr. THURMAN to state his views.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not wish any privileges that were not enjoyed by all other Senators, but he wanted this question discussed.

Mr. HAMLIN, Se de I.

Mr. ANTHONY then moved that the Senate retire for deliberation; which was agreed to, and the Senators retired from the Chamber. when the arnatons raturated to the Chamber the Char announced t

the right of the Honders Commons, and,
Quorities prox parties Presentative.

Mr. H. said in reply to that claim the distinguished connect for the Pressient yielded to the demand, and from that time the House of Representatives was heard in reply to every question that arose during the progress of the trial. In addition to this, he desired to call attendion of the Senate to the fact that the managers in this case assumed the ammander. In the Bown case, the question being that Brown being a Senator, and also having resigned, on the question of jurisdiction the opening and the close was assigned to the House of Representatives.

Mr. McDUNALD thus moved to reconsider the order permitting the counsel to close the argument.

to the managers the House had made up its judgment, and sit that was necessary now was for the Senate to concur tistast judgment. As to the erder passed by the murt his experience of twenty-five years' practice led him to the conclusion that a court could sustain its own order, and he took it for gratted that the Senate would sustain its own order, which it had adopted after so much deliberation. He claimed that they had as much right

Mr. SARGEN objected, and spoke of the incortant businesser for the Senate, including ?

and the years on and you of the officers of th HOUSE OF REFERENTATIVES. Mr. BANKS of Mass, by unanimous consent, introduced a verto extend the force and efficiency

Public Lands.
Mr. COX, of I. Y., introduced a bill to fix the rate of postage on certain mail matter and for other purposes, Referred. The SPEAKER laid before the House a com-

DECISION O CHIEF JUSTICE D. R. CARTTES, of the Suprem Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of fallet Kilbourn, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The regula order was demanded, and the Haute vector of the consideration of

THE LEGILATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. terday.

The Housethen proceeded to vote on the several amendmnts to the bill made by the Committee of the Wiole on which separate votes were tee of the Wiole on which separate votes were demanded.

The amendient offered by Mr. O'Brien, of Md., making the int at New Orleans an assay office, and appropriting \$14,000 instead of \$1,000, was adopted by th House.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bennert, of Idaho, appropriating \$5,000 for the assay office, was modified to \$600 and adopted.

The amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of N. C., appropriating \$4,000 for the mint at Charlotte, N. C., was reduced to \$2,700 and adopted.

A close coiest was had on the amendment proposed by R. Hurlburt, of Ill., to restore the salaries of te Territorial judges to \$3,000, the vote on divisor being 65 to 65, the Speaker voting no. hing no.

E Tellors we demanded, and the vote resulted

-yeas, Tr. sys, 6s.

The yeas ad nays were then ordered, and the
amendment as then rejected—yeas, 89; nays,

The yeas ad nays were then ordered, and the amendmentras then rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 119.

The amesiment restoring the salary of the Commissiour of Agriculture, offered by Mr. Calibwattif Ala, and adopted in committee, was rejecteby the House.

The four section was reached, and Mr. SEELLYE, [Mass., renewed his POINT OF ORDER

POINT OF ORDER
that the sector which transfers the Indian Bureau to thewar Department was not germane
to the bill, nd not in the nature of retrenchment.
Mr. McRARY, of Iowa, made a carefully,
prepared agament in support of that point of or,
der, holdig that in ruling the SPEALER
must be overned by facts, and not indulge in coulations and speculations as to the
possible suits of the change of the law.
Mr. RADALL contended that the amendment
was in theetter and spirit of the new rule, and
quoted fro the minority report on the bill from
the Committee on Indian Affairs for the TRESPER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU,

TRESPER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU,
which warsigned by Mr. Shelve, in which it is
said that is transfer would save the salaries of
Indian agnic, amounting to \$140,000. This he
claimed wis unfeiently in the nature of coonomy
to warranghe retention of the amendment.
Mr. GRFIELD argued that to admit the
amendmed would not be in consonance with the
practice (the courts, that it was not germane, as
there was reference to the Indian Bureau in
the bill, id because to determine the question
the Sprann had to sit as a judge on the merits
of the amendment.
Mr. H.LE, of Me., argued that if the amendment wandmissible the bureau could, when the
Indian b comes up, be transferred to the State
Department by the abolition of some of the military offie, and again from the State Department
by the folition of some of the offices. As the
House it acted after full consideration of the
proposecranister, reported by two committees, he
did not aink it wise to strain the rule at this
time.

time.

Mr. SARKS, of Ill., argued that on the face of the it there was an implied reduction, if no an expression of the abolition of certain offices, and thenposition of their duties on others without furier compensation, was practically a re-Mr. SELLYE said no one would deny that the transfeworld involve additional cost upon the War Dartment, and the question at once arose, how may This was a subject of argument, and on thiss point of order rested.

Mr. ANKS argued that it was a question of figuresand to show a retrenchment must appear in figure. There was nothing in the amendment by whithe Speaker could assume whether the transfewould cost more or less. The corruption which intlement are so busy investigating arose from it victious legislation of the past ten or fifteen yes, but if all the vices of legislation were broughtogether they would not equal the vices results from the adoption of the ruling sought by the tends of this section.

Mr. DX, of N. Y., said that such rulings as new sent tended to cover such amendments. This was new resuled to cover such amendments. This was na transfer bill, but a money bill. The transf had been sent to the Senate in a regular bill, it he would not say to the Senate you must ske this transfer or

ion new legislation by conference committees. MHOSKINS, of N. Y., argued that it had

further legislation was necessary to earry or provision. If onactad, it would not of Reel to out what was intended by its framers and frie Mr. RANDALL said the legislation was feet in itself and required no further legisla-that the transfer was to be made. "agreeabl such regulations as the President may present Mr. HAMILTON, of N. J., and the language meet was the same as that used when the bu

wherein apprepriation must be made, if the amendment be adopted, for the support of this branch of the service, and that the legislation is that bill must coincide with the fate of this section does not affirmatively appear to be germane and effect retrenchment. He therefore sustained the point of order The other affiendments to the bill were the concurred in without discussion, and the year any server demanded by Mr. Raybatt on the concurred in without discussion, and the year and nays were demanded by Mr. RANDALL on the passage of the bill.

The demand was seconded, and the bill was passed, year 206, nays 17.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pn., said he offered the following at the personal request of the SPRAKER.

Resolved, That the following provise be added to Rule b, as part thereof. Provided, houseset, That in case of personal illness the SPRAKER may make such appointment for a period not exceeding ten days with the approval of the House at the time of the appointment.

The amendment was adopted by the House without reference.

regard to Union Pacific railroad bonds, which was read by its title only. Mr. HURLBUT, of Ill., asked if the resolution SUBSISTENCE OF THE APACHE INDIANS.

nays 80.
At 4 o'clock Mr. RUSK, of Wis., called for the regular order, which was the consideration in the Jon day.

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Holman, of

The motion was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Holman, of Ind., in the chair.

The following bills were agreed to in committee and ordered reported to the House, viz: To relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands in the city and county of San Francisco, Cal.; to remit and refund certain duties to Peter Wright & Sons; bills for the relief of Almont Burns, John Gowers and L. M. Blackman, and bills granting pensions to Mary Desbron, Thomas Crawbord, Maris W. Sanders, Edward Dempsey, Chas. Erigbee, Nancy H. Blackwell, Nancy True, Elmins E. Crawth, Geo. M. D. Thornton, Bridget L. Hopper, Warren F. Wood, Joshus W. Black, Sarah James, E. Buttg and Matida F. Butts and Mary A. Allen.

The bill granting a pension to Marie W. Lander was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and the others severally passed.

Mr. & El-Le Y. of Pa., introduced a bill for the importation of machinery for the preparation of raw sifk free of duty. Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then, at 500 n. m. adjourned.

Col. Fred. Aiken is still lying quite ill of pneu-monia at his residence, 786 Tensh street. He is under the care of Drs. Bliss and Keene, whose skill and attention, it is hoped by his many friends, will seen bring him into a state of confarland, the well-known journalist, is seriously ill at his residence, No. 1729 F street. He is suffer-ing from a strong relapse of his recent severe ill-ness, and it is feared that his physique will net withstand the shock.

who has been upon a business visit to our city for who has been upon a business visit to our city for, about a week, leaves for his home this evening. Major Gordon is one of the most eminest criminal lawyers of his own State, if not of the United States, and his eloquence as a speaker has been excelled by no public man the Hoosier State has produced. He is the nominee of the Indiana State Republican convention as Attorney General, and is confident of a Republican victory in the State.

GREAT BRITAIN. Empress of Germany and Queen Victoria. LONDON, April 28.—The Empress of Germany is expected to arrive at Windsor next Wednesday on a visit to Queen Victoria. Thomas Aird, the English poet, is dead. The weather to-day is un-settled. There was a sharp hall and thunder

EXCRETARY FISH'S NOTE.

LONDON, April 28.—The failure of another banker is reported at the Stock Exchange. It is thought his liabilities are considerable.

Secretary Fish's communication respecting the extradition of Winslow was delivered to the British foreign office on Saturday last, but it is unanswered yet.

It is not known what course will be pursued when Winslow's time expires. The ground taken by Secretary Fish is that clause 27 of the act of 1876, under which the British Government claims that America should give an assurance that the prisoner shall be tried for no other offense than the one for which he is extradited, specifies that whatever is inconsistent with existing treaties shall be excepted from the operation of that act. America has presented this point several times, but England so far has ignored it. The assertion by the London papers that America had refused to give the assurance required by England is incorrect, as America has never admitted or consented to discuss that question at all. SECRETARY PISH'S NOTE.

Dom Pedro Coming East Immediately. SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—The Pansma rail-road Company have attached the stores of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Panama, and will proceed in the same manner against the stores of the steamers of that line arriving here, but will not be allowed to attach the steamships without filing bends of indemnity. It is reported that Dom Pedro will start for the Lets reported that Dom Petro will start for the East direct to-morrow, instead of visiting the Vir-ginia City mines as he originally intended. It is difficult, however, to predict his movements, as he keeps his own counsel very closely, his own at-tendants being often ignorant of his intentions.

Helding Foreign Powers Responsible.

LONDON, April 28.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says the Porte has telegraphed to its representatives about holding the Powers responsible for objecting to military measures against Montenegro. The Selavonic journal spublish telegrams from Cettings, declaring that the news sent them by the Russian Government that egrams from Cettinge, declaring that the news sent there by the Russian Government, that Tarkey does not dare to attack Montenegro, is re-ceived with the utmost enthusiasm. Montenegro will not formally declare war, but will permit the whole population to join the insurgents. A more open avowal is impossible.

The Duchy of Lunenburg. London, April 29.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have passed the bill for the incorporation of the Duchy of Lunenburg with the kingdom of Prussia. Herr Larsen, deputy for North Schleswig, has presented a petition in the Landlag signed by four hundred electors, demanding a plebliscitum in accordance with the treaty of Prague to decide the nationality he represents.

United States Bond Suit. United States Bend Suit.

New York, April 28.—Some four years ago a number of bankers and brokers in this city were swindled out of sums amounting in the aggregate to about \$87,000 by means of counterfeit 7.50 United States bonds. These bonds the brokers sent to the Treasury Department before their character was discovered for redemption, and received the proceeds. After the bogus character of the bonds was discovered, the Government instituted a writ to recover the amount. The case has been tried in the United States District Court, and resulted in a verdict for the Government.

OMAHA, NES., April 28.—A telegram from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, via Fort Laramie, last evening, states that no supplies worth mentioning have been issued to the Indians worth mentioning have been lasted to the Indians at those points since the 10th inst. The Indians are on the verge of starvation, owing to the failure of Congress to vote an appropriation, and on the part of the Government of failing to forward the supplies needed. The Indians would undoubtedly have left on a raid ere this but for the moral effect of the late expedition against Crazy Horse's band.

# New York, April 28.—A novel race took place to-day at Deerfoot Park between the horse White Cloud and David Stanton, English bleyele cham plen, for a purse of one thousand dellars. The distance was five miles, and the race was wen by the horse, who distanced Stanton one and a quarter miles. The latter was greatly fatigued, but managed to work out the distance.

Died Protesting his Innocence.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—A special from Tuscumbia says Wm. Boddle was hanged there to-day for rape on a white woman named Antilla Little,

### TYRANNY REBUKED.

MIS DECISION ON THE WRIT.

Supreme Court, District of Calumbia, before Chi
Justice Cartter, sitting in Chambers. In ti
matter of Hallet Kilbourn's petition for the w
of habeas corpus. No. 11,314, Criminal Docket. STATEMENT.

The relator, Hallet Kilbourn, presents his peutition under oath, stating therein that he is uniay-fully imprisoned in the common jail of the District of Columbia by John G. Thompson, Sergeant. Arms of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, under an order of sald House, and asking that the writ of hebeas corpus shall issue to said Sergeant. At Arms, commanding him to bring the relator before the court, to the end that the cause of his detention may be inquired into, and if found to be filegal that he may be discharged from custody. end that the cause of his detention may be inquired into, and if found to be illegal that he may be discharged from custody.

The writ is duly issued and served upon the Sergeant-at-Arms, who responds thereto by bringing the relator before the court and makes a full and formal return of the causes for which he is held in custody. The respondent states at length the history of the case leading to the arrest and confinement of the relator, the substance of which retatement in brief is as follows:

The House of Representatives, being duly organised, was in lawful session on the 24th of January, 18th, and on that day resolved to appoint a special committee to inquire into the nature and history of a certain matter known as the real estate pool, in the histrit of Columbia, and the character of a settlement alleged to have been made by the trustee in bankrupter of the estate of Jay Cooks & Co. with said real estate pool, the Government being a creditor and interested in the assets of said bankrupt firm.

Such committee was duly empowered to send for persons and papers, and directed to report the result of their investigations, to the Houss. The committee subsequently appointed commenced its inquiry, and to that end caused a subproma duces frown to be issued and served upon the relator, commanding him to appear before it to testify, and to bring with him octain deeds, books, maps and other papers, relating to certain described lots and equares of ground in said District.

The relator appeared in obedience to the sab-

The relator appeared in obedience to the sub-pears, and testined in answer to cratalis questions; but on being asked whether he had breaght the papers and documents referred to in the subpears answered in the negative. He was asked further if he was willing to produce, them, and he again answered in the negative.

He was then asked if he refused to produce them in response to the authorns, and he an-awered in the affirmative claiming that his repers related to the private husiness and that

The relator declined to answer certain other questions saked him as to the place of recidence and the names of the persons who agree members of raid real estate pool, besides the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. Upon this refusal of the relator so

warrant was duly issued to the respondent, and in obedience thereto he arrested and now detains the relator.

To this return to the writofhabess corpus, the relator makes reply, in which he states that on the 17th of March. 1876, the Speaker of the House of Representatives sent his certificate to the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, stating therein the fact of the subpœna, and the refusal of the relator to obey the same, or to answer the questions put to him touching the matter under investigation; that the District Attorney had presented said certificate to the grand jury, and that an indictment had been found against the relator, on which a bench warrant had duly issued to the marshal of said District, and which had been returned unexcuted, the respondent herein declining to surrender the relator to the marshal. That the indictment charges the relator with having committed the same offense and contempt mentioned and described in the return of the respondent herein, and that said indictment is still depending in said court. Whereupon he prays that he may be admitted to bail to appear and answer said indictment, and on giving such bail discharged from custody.

POINTS CLAIMED BY COUNSEL FOR RELATOR.

POINTS CLAIMED BY COUNSEL FOR RELATOR.

ing such bail discharged from custody.

FOINTS CLAIMED BY COUNSEL FOR RELATOR.

It is claimed by counsel for relator that the question whether the House has power to punish for contempt generally need not be inquired into in the present case, as the facts are so fully set out in the return and reply thereto as to make this a special matter; so that the only subject for inquiry is, has the House jurisdiction to punish the particular contempt described in this case?

It is admitted by counsel that the power to punish for contempt does exist in the House to the extent at least of self-preservation; to protect its own being, and that this power is an implied power, which it is urged, must not be carried beyond its necessity.

It is claimed that both Houses of Congress, being thus protected in their essions by this implied power to punish for contempt, can then, by legislative enactment, provide methods and tribunals for the punishment of offenders and for the better protection of themselves than by this undefined and implied power; and that having so combined and passed a law as the act of 1875, (R. S. 51, p. 17.) wherein the certain offense therein described is to become a misdemeanor, and is to be punished in a certain manner, to wit, by indictment and trial in the District of Columbia, then that particular offense of refusing to testify, or to bring papers in obedience to the order of either House, can be no longer punished under the implied power vested in the House where the contempt is committed, but must be certified to the grand jury of said District, in obedience to said law, there to be tried as any other criminal oftense by a jury. It is further claimed that this particular contempt, having been declared by and statut to be a misdemeanor, cannot be punished by the House under its implied power, and again by the court under the express authority of the statute, for that would be in violation of the constitutional provision that no person shall be twice put in jeepardy for the same offense.

FEOFOSITIONS O

stitutional provision that no person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

FEOTOSITIONS ON BEHALF OF RESITONDENT.

It is claimed by counsel for respondent that the implied power to punish for contempt is granted to the House of Representatives by the Constitution as clearly as though it had been expressed in words; and that being so granted, it must remain where the Constitution places it. Consequently, that no legislation can annul, divest or delegate that power to any other branch of the Government; that if a law was passed expressly forbidding the exercise of this power by either House of Congress such law would be absolutely void; that then the House, having this constitutional authority, has in respect thereto all the attributes of a court, and having exercised the power, as in this case, its aetion is a judicial act, and its judgment cannot be reviewed, revised or questioned by any other tribunal; that having passed to judgment, the imprisonment, as in this case, follows as due process of law being the execution of a judgment duly rendered by a competent tribunal having jurisdiction of the subject-matter; that the statute of 1857 was not intended to, and does not divest the House of this power, but only adds an additional penalty to the offense, and makes it a crime against society at large, that, therefore, the punishment by the House is for the offense against society; that while the act is one, the offense against society; that while the act is one, the offense against the House is not within the meaning of the word as used in the section of the Constitution which provides that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; that whether the matter under investigation by the House to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; that whether the matter under investigation by the House for contempt was committed, though claimed to be for proper legislative by the House for contempt was committed; that if the matter of investigation is the contempt PROPOSITIONS ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT

imposed by the House at any moment, by thus purging himself of the contempt, he has no power to relieve himself from punishment under the statute for his offense against the public, and that this shows conclusively that two offenses have been committed in the one act.

Again, on the 24th day of January, 1892 by an act entitled "An act amending the provisions of the second section of the act of January 23, 1887.

The first and natural inquiry in the light of this legislation is the question, why was it seasons the the legislation is the question, why was it seasons in the form and substance that we said the Ordinarily, to a legal tribunal charged with the administration of the law, where the law is unobscured and the language definite, it is sufficient and conclusive that it is written by the law-maker; but inasmuch as the soustitutionality and purpose of these statutes have been controverted in the asgument, it may not be out of place to chamic wity they were passed. My reflection has be difficulty in finding apt and ampie reasons for the interpretation of the same and an interpretation of the same and an interpretation of the same and an interpretation of the constitutional student of the history of this Government; that a large and intelligent portion of its statesmen has demict, early and late, the implied power-of-siher House of Congress to inflict any punishment. These appear to me ample reasons for this legislation.

These statutes have further significance. By reference to the statutes of 1857 it will be seen that Congress contemplated additional penalties to the penalties that inhered in the power of the world, "In addition to the paths and penalties now existing." The present statute, for some reason in the wisdom of Congress, rejected the language commanding additional punishment, leaving the penalty of the last-amended statute as the sole punishment for the offense.

This last statute stands unembarrassed, not only as an expression of the legislative will, but as a legislative interpretation of Congressional power to inflict double punishment. It provides in express terms that the offense shall constitution, and that it is inalienable, although altenation is concurred in by the empreyability of inclination of the right of the House of the plain mandate, it is objected, first, that if so the inclination is the reason of inclination of the right of the House of the statute of the nature power of the annited br

A. I have not.

Q. State whether you are prepared to produce them at this sitting of the committee? A. I am not prepared to produce them to-day.

Q. State whether you are willing to produce them now or at any future sitting of this committee? A. As at present advised I am not prepared.
Q. You refuse to produce them before the committee in response to this subpona? A. Yes, sir, I would like to state the reasons therefor, &c.
This describes that part of the offense which consisted of the refusal to produce the papers. The refusal to answer questions is described as follows:

The refirsal to answer questions is described as follows:

Q. How many members of the pool were there before you became a member? I believe you have, in fact, answered? A. Five gentlemen besides Jay Cooke & Co. put in \$5,000 apiece.

Q. Will you state where each of these five members reside? A. I do not know that I could do that. Mr. Chairman, if you will indulge me, I respectfully deeline to give any testimony as relates to these individuals.

Q. Bo you decline to state where they reside?

A. I do not know that I could; I could upon refusely.

By the Chairman: Q. Would you refuse to state if you knew? We want to know whether that is one is one of the questions you decline to answer. A. I decline to answer except upon consultation without course. answer. A. I decline to answer except upon concultation without counsel.

By Mr. New: Q. For the present you decline to
state, even if you were curtain as to the locality,
where they do reside? A. Yes, sire I respectfully
decline to state asything in relation to individuals
who did husiness with us except upon consultation
with my counsel.

Q. Will you please state their name I. A. That
I beg to include in the same answer.